

ABOLITION OF THE FRANKING
PRIVILEGE.

In accordance with the following act, the Franking Privilege of Congressmen is abolished after July 1st, 1873, subject to the President's approval.

"Be it enacted, &c., That the franking privilege be and the same is hereby abolished from and after the 1st day of July, A. D. 1873; and that henceforth all official correspondence of whatever nature, and other mailable matter sent free or addressed to any officer of the Government, or person now authorized to frank such matter, shall be chargeable with the same rates of postage as may be lawfully imposed upon like matter sent by or addressed to other persons; provided, that no compensation or allowance shall now or hereafter be made to Senators or members or delegates of the House of Representatives for account of postage."

This measure has for some time past been recommended by the Postmaster General and other high officials, and clamorously demanded by a respectable part of the people and press. Similar acts have before been under consideration by Congress, but till now have come to naught. By an examination of the act it will be seen that not only Congressmen but the President, Cabinet, Ministers and Department officials of every grade will, after the act takes effect, be required to pay the same rates of postage as other people, without regard to the nature or object of their communications sent by mail.

The action of Congress in passing this bill, no doubt, be heartily approved by the people, whether justly so, we question somewhat. The cost of this privilege to the public, may have been much over-estimated, and properly exercised, we think, might well have been continued. It has no doubt been its abuse, which has brought the law granting the privilege into disrepute and caused its repeal.

SMALL-POX IN ST. JOHNSBURY. Reports are abroad of cases of small-pox in this town. There was one case of young Curtis, who came from Boston immediately after the great fire—and there has been no other case. Curtis went back to Boston three or four weeks ago. Measles are prevailing about town, and these cases of reported small-pox may have had their origin in the fact that physicians, when persons have been first sick with them, have cautioned attendants of such persons to exercise watchfulness, scarcely knowing at an early stage of the disorder, what might be the result. We have heard of the disease on our streets several times, and have gone into the section of the village to ascertain the truth of these reports, at least twice, and we are now doing hunting for the small-pox for the present. It may be after us as early as we shall wish a visit from it.—*Caledonian*

For the Essex County Herald.

MR. EDITOR:—I have now received three copies of the HERALD, and am pleased with its social, home-like looks. It is our first home paper, and the solid men of Essex should aid you in making it strong and successful, ever standing for the right, the true, and the good. As a County, perhaps we have not much to boast of, neither have we much to be ashamed of. I know we have wrongs to be righted, vices to be corrected, and morals to be improved. And the two great powers, and educators are the Pulpit and the Press. The latter reaches the nooks, and the corners of earth, and is the great power for good or evil. May the HERALD then speak strong words for temperance, for education, for the morals of our County. I know we are, and have been stigmatized, as a County by the rest of the State, as if perhaps we were the south west corner of Labrador, or an Island in the Atlantic Ocean. But Thompson's Geography is more explicit in defining us, and says we are situated in "the extreme North east corner of the State." The Grand Trunk R. R., the birth and growth of Island Pond, and more, the talent, eloquence, and gentlemanly bearing of our excellent Governor has had much to do in enlightening the State in regard to our geographical and intellectual position. Some years ago a good missionary came from the South to teach and enlighten us, commencing at West Concord he traveled up the Moose River through Granby, Victory, and East Haven, arriving at Island Pond, he wrote, that he had "traveled through a lonesome wilderness, not entirely of sin either." Another who traveled up the Connecticut, wrote to Boston that there were "more Churches, and Sabbath Schools in Essex County, according to the population than in Boston." Secretary Adams, in one of his reports says, "the Schools of Essex County stand second to none in the State. We have abundance of Nature, and not so much of Art, and the next decade will see a great change in the former and an increase in the latter. The 'lonesome wilderness may become a fruitful field.' May the HERALD wake the echo, that shall come floating back to us from all parts of the State and County, and abide with us in cultivated fields, in improved water power in the hum of busy life, in very much improved schools and churches."

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE MANUFACTURERS AND MINING.

At Woodstock, Jan. 16 and 17.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

The meeting was called to order at two o'clock by Prof. Collier, Secretary of the Board. On account of the illness of Governor Converse, the address of welcome was made by Dr. Henry Boynton, in his usual eloquent style. At the conclusion of this address Dr. T. H. Haskins, of the Vermont Farmer, addressed the meeting on the "Science and Practice in Manuring." Following this was a short discussion, and Mr. Montague, of Woodstock, then read a paper on Root Culture, after which the meeting adjourned, until the evening session.

THURSDAY EVENING.

The first exercise of the evening was an essay by Joseph C. McKenzie, Esq., of Woodstock, upon "Fruit Culture." He thought fruit could not be raised without care. He found it made but little if any difference where the trees were bought if they were only cared for. He first attempted to raise trees in the grass, but found it did not pay; he now plows and cultivates the land in his orchard with the best results. He does not fear long growth but forces his trees along as fast as he can. He exhibited a branch showing four feet growth for this season, but said this was unusual, but that he desired two feet of new growth on limbs when he could obtain it. In conclusion he exhibited some very fine specimens of fruit from his orchard. The discussion which followed was of deep interest.

Dr. H. A. Cutting, State Geologist, gave a very interesting lecture upon the "Microscope and its Revelations." Dr. C. spoke interestingly of the microscopic plants that affect, in the form of rust smut, &c., the various cultivated plants; and also the *trichina spiralis*, the minute flesh-worm that occasionally infest the hog, and transferred alive to the human subject, propagates so rapidly as to fill the flesh of the victim with these boring worms, which frequently cause death by a general inflammation of the muscles which they penetrate. The Dr.'s lecture, which was illustrated by a large number of colored drawings of enlarged microscopic objects, was received with hearty applause.

FRIDAY MORNING.

The opening address was by Prof. Collier, on "Green Manuring." It was an address of great interest and practical worth to the farmer. This was followed by a paper on "The Merits of Jersey Cattle", calculated to remove the prejudice against Jerseys, and in many points his arguments were conclusive. A discussion followed in which the experience of many farmers was brought out, and the credit of the Jerseys sustained. This discussion consumed the time for the morning exercises and they then adjourned.

AFTERNOON.

Z. A. Jameson of Irasburg read a paper upon "Butter Making." The paper was fully discussed and its advantages over pens and vats for large dairies spoken of. It was a paper of interest, and will doubtless be given entire in our agricultural papers. Adjourned for evening session.

EVENING.

A paper on wintering sheep was read by Hazen Vaughn Esq., of Woodstock. It was practical and instructive. He hit the prominent points in the case of sheep. And one of these is beginning to feed early. To let them be until snow falls is the cause of much loss. Another main point is change of feed. Even the best if continued all the time, is not so good as a variety. Even from good hay to straw is a good change, and a few roots are very beneficial. To be careful of over feeding is another important thing. They should not receive more at a time than they will clean up. Keep salt before them. But if it has been kept from them be very careful in beginning or they will kill themselves. If they have it all the time they will not eat too much. Salt will prevent the disease known as the "stretches." It keeps the bowels loose.

This meeting was well attended throughout and was one of great interest.

MEETING IN ESSEX COUNTY.

The Board contemplates holding a meeting at Lunenburg in about two weeks where these discussions will be continued and many new papers presented, and addresses made, by those interested in Agriculture. As Essex County is small she has sometimes been neglected. Now as the State Board of Agriculture, etc., see fit to give us a meeting let all our farmers attend, giving such experiences as are of interest, thus showing to our Board a hearty welcome.

PERSONAL.—George W. Hartshorn has been appointed postmaster at Can-

COOS AND ESSEX FARMERS' CLUB.

Monday Evening, January 21.

The subject before the club being "What Crops Will Pay Best?" Hon. James W. Weeks read an essay, of which the following is an abstract:

The speaker began by saying that we are treating farming as a business, and if it could not be made to pay as such, and give fair returns for labor expended, it ought to be abandoned. He should endeavor to prove that certain crops could be made to yield a fair profit for the time and money expended.

The present relation between the employer and employed being the worst possible—the employer having no interest in his help other than what he could get out of him, and the help performing the smallest amount of service possible for his pay—the item of expenditure should be closely scrutinized. In making his statements he should speak of crops growing in our climate, with the results of his own experience in their cultivation. Where he had had no experience he should speak from observation.

After enumerating the different crops raised, the essayist went on to give his estimates of the expense and profit of an acre of corn, assuming that the land on which it was grown be down to grass.

Breaking an acre in the fall cost him \$4.00
Harrowing, plowing, marking and planting 6.00
Manure \$5.00 one half taken up in crop, 17.50
Cultivating and hoeing, 5.00
Harvesting, 5.00
Total cost, \$41.50
Forty bushels of Corn, at \$1.00 per bush, \$40.00
Fodder, 5.00
Pumpkins in the corn, 8.00

Total receipts, \$50.00
Net profit, \$8.50

This was not a large yield, for he had raised seventy or eighty bushels at the above expense.

He then made estimates of an oat crop following corn:

Ploughing, sowing, harrowing, &c., \$5.00
Manure left from the corn, 2.50
Harvesting (one acre), 2.00
Seedling down to grass, 2.00
Fodder, 2.50
Threshing, 2.50
Total cost, \$20.00
Fifty bushels of Oats at 50 cents, \$25.00
Straw, 8.00
Total yield, \$33.00
Net profit, \$13.00

For the last fifteen years he said he had not got less than fifty bushels to the acre, and sometimes had harvested as high as eighty-five bushels.

He then took wheat, the expense of which was the same as oats except the seed and harvesting, which he estimated at \$4.00 more, making the cost to be \$24.00.

Crop of Wheat, 20 bushels, at \$1.50 per bushel, \$30.00
Straw, 2.00
Total cost, \$32.00
Net profit, \$11.00

The wheat exhausted the soil less than oats; the grass catch was better, as was every successive hay crop. The ground thus seeded down should yield for four years an average of 1-1/2 tons of hay. The cost of this was:

For manure left on the farm, \$3.00
Cutting and storing, 5.00
By 11-1/2 tons of Hay at \$12 per ton, \$18.00
Net profit per year, \$10.00

All these crops gave good interest on the land at \$100 per acre. The society could judge of the correctness of his estimate. With regard to the varieties of oats, he said that several years ago he bought two bushels of Excelsior oats, which produced enormously. The next year he sowed them on the best Connecticut river land, which was in perfect condition. The straw was thick and heavy, but the grain was light and the crop near a failure, while from the common oats he had got a good yield, both as to weight and measure. For the last twelve years he has sown the common kind, often mixed with the black headed, changed his seed frequently, and got a yield never less than fifty bushels, and often as high as eighty-five per acre. When he first began farming his crops of this grain were not satisfactory. He had sown the oats which were grown on the place. On the suggestion of a friend he changed and got his seed from a distance, with the most satisfactory results. He had also changed his seed potatoes with equally good consequences. Wheat for seed should be hand threshed, and sown early as possible, on good, well-tilled upland, and as it has been the last few years a yield of twenty bushels to the acre was pretty certain. When the exhaustion of the soil and the grass crop following were considered wheat was a better crop than oats.

Mr. Weeks next took up the grass crop. He had estimated the returns of this crop at what it was worth to feed out, and growing on land that could be run over with a machine. The present season it brought \$15.00 a ton. All farmers had more or less swale land, much of it grown up to bushes, that would produce good stock hay, at the rate of a ton to the acre. This was worth \$10 and could be cut at an expense of \$4, leaving \$6 for profit, making the land worth from \$50 to \$100 to the acre. A good grass crop, of all others, was the most important.

Next to grass, and standing first among cultivated crops, were potatoes. No one need fear injuring the land where they used a plenty of manure and ashes, although he would not plant them on old, well-tilled land, to any great extent. We have rough land that we may wish to bring under cultivation, old pastures, and especially old sheep pastures, that can be cropped with potatoes and be made to yield large returns without damage to the soil. He made the following estimates for an acre:

Manure per acre \$25; taken up in crop, 20.00
Breaking land, 4.00
Preparing ground and planting, 4.00
Cultivating, 4.00
Seed, 7.50
Digging and marketing, 10.00
Total cost, \$53.50
Crop, 200 bushels, at 30 cents, \$60.00
Profit, \$6.50

This was small, provided the crop was not under estimated and the cost overestimated. He put on the ground, if a full crop of potatoes had been

made it equal to corn ground, for the following grain and grass crops. Old pasture land gave better results:

Breaking ground, \$5.00
Twice ploughing and harrowing, 7.50
Seed, 2.50
Water, 500 lbs., 4.00
Planting, 4.00
Cultivating, 4.00
Digging and marketing, 12.00
Total cost, \$39.50
Crop, 250 bushels, \$75.00
Net profit, \$35.50

SECOND CROP:
Ploughing and preparing ground, \$5.00
Seed, 2.50
Water, 500 lbs., 4.00
Planting, 4.00
Cultivating, 4.00
Digging and marketing, 12.00
Total cost, \$35.50
Crop, 250 bushels, at 30c., \$75.00
Net profit, \$39.50

Nothing was reckoned for fencing or digging stones. The above figures were the results of his experiments on four acres of old sheep pasture, except that he got 700 bushels instead of 400 in the two crops, off an acre of ground. He ploughed it deep as possible, harrowed well, planted on top of the soil, with rows three feet apart, hills eighteen inches, two pieces in a hill and two eyes in a piece.

In allusion to his statement that potatoes did not injure the soil if farmers used plenty of manure, the essayist further said, that the neighborhood where he lived was noted for its good potato crops, and to-day the yield was not less than it was thirty years ago. He thought it was the same in other localities. There are thousands of acres now growing up to brush that can be reclaimed, and two or three crops got off that will more than pay the value of the land.

He concluded as follows: "The trouble with our farming is, that it is not our business. We are giving our energies and all our mind to some speculation or other outside of the farm, and that is left to employ our spare time and energy. What other business would succeed, treated as we treat our business as farmers?"

For the Essex County Herald.

CALEDONIA COUNTY TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

The Caledonia County Temperance Society held their annual Convention for the election of officers and the nomination of a candidate for County Commissioner, at the Avenue House Hall, St. Johnsbury, the 22d ult. The meeting was called to order by the President of the Society, Rev. P. B. Fisk, of Lyndonville. On calling for list of delegates it appeared that all but three towns in the County were represented.

The forenoon session of the Convention was occupied mainly by the reports of the Vice Presidents of the Society, on the state of the temperance cause in the several towns. In most of the towns represented a good degree of interest was reported, and a much less amount of liquors sold and drunk than formerly. A stringent temperance pledge was being circulated in most of the towns, and temperance meetings being held, which was awakening a new interest in the cause. This was especially true in Danville and one or two other towns.

The afternoon session was devoted to addresses by different speakers, the reports of committees, the discussion of various resolutions and the nomination of a candidate for County Commissioner. The meeting was opened by singing, by the young people of Messrs. Morris and Burns' singing school, which showed the good instruction they had received, and added much to the enjoyment of the occasion.

The first address of the afternoon was upon the "Sources of Intemperance," by Rev. F. L. Wiley, of Sheffield, and showed forcibly how the different growing curses, of "Fashion and Custom," "Curiosity," "Appetite, and Avarice," all helped to lead our young men into intemperance.

The Rev. Mr. Fuller, principal of St. Johnsbury Academy, followed in an address, in which he showed that "universal wine drinking," as practiced in some countries, where wines are plentiful and cheap, did not, as has been often claimed, prevent an appetite for other and stronger stimulants, but that its tendency was bad, and only bad. The falsity of the idea that alcohol is nutritious, was shown, the nutrition contained in seven hundred and thirty gallons of lager beer, the most nutritious of all alcoholic stimulants, being only equal to a common loaf of bread, or a pound of beef steak.

After the singing of a soul-stirring temperance song, to the tune of "Marching On," the audience joined in the chorus, the Rev. A. L. Stone, Agent of the Vermont State Temperance Society, gave a most excellent address, replete with convincing arguments and thrilling illustrations, which was listened to with marked attention by the large audience present, and must have stirred many hearts to renewed determination to labor more zealously in the cause of temperance till the demon of intemperance shall be driven from our State, or compelled by the strong arm of the law to suffer for his misdeeds.

The Committee on Nominations reported, for President of the Society the coming year, Rev. P. B. Fisk, with a list of Vice-Presidents—one from each town in the County. For County Commissioner, the Rev. P. N. Granger, of Peacham, the present incumbent, was reported, and his nomination was made almost unanimously by the Convention.

Several resolutions were introduced and discussed, among which was one instructing the County Commissioner to appoint but one liquor agent for the whole County, but this, meeting with decided opposition was laid on the table.

Among the active members of the Convention were many of the clergymen of the County, thus showing the interest they feel in the cause. Much of the success of the Convention was due to the President, Rev. Mr. Fisk, who proved himself emphatically "the right man in the right place."

The following comments from the N. Y. Herald, upon the facts elicited by the Credit Moblier Investigating Committee, whether justifiable or not, at least possess the merit of being witty. While awaiting a further development of facts by the two committees, we venture the expression that notwithstanding the precedents to the contrary established by our Democratic brethren, political partisanship should not shield any of the guilty. Let the Republican party properly punish all offenders without regard to their political position or preferences, and thus establish a precedent which the Democrats in all their years of ascendancy, and with all their many opportunities, have never had the courage to do.—Ed.

C. M.

Ravages of the Great Washington Plague.

TERRIBLE MORTALITY AT THE CAPITAL.

List of the Distinguished Dead.

MELTING AND METRIC TRIBUTES TO THEIR MEMORY.

"The Evil Men Do Lives After Them."

The terrible and wide-spread ravages of that extraordinary disease called Credit Moblier are alarming the whole nation. The epidemic was as mild as the measles compared to it. It has already carried off many most distinguished victims. It did not come from Canada like the epidemic, nor from Asia like the cholera, nor from the West Indies like the yellow fever. It is believed to have started somewhere in Pennsylvania, and, meeting with a favorable condition of the atmosphere in Washington, District of Columbia, stayed there, and was developed by reason of the defective sanitary arrangements in the political system of the capital. Great sympathy is felt for Massachusetts, so many of her distinguished citizens have been swept off. The subjoined list of deaths will be read with painful interest by the public. The notices are inserted (contrary to our usual custom) free of charge:

Ames, Hoax, of Massachusetts, Died of Credit Moblier (long and lingering illness) aged 69.

O lofty worth, whose virtues were unknown; O shining light, whose glories were unseen; Whose latest spasm of godlike work has shown—
What men were not, but what they might have been.
Thou toldest the truth, tho' 'neath many cloaks
O concentrated essence of a Hoax.

All the stockholders of the Union Pacific Railroad who received a higher dividend than 750 per cent, are cordially invited to attend the funeral.

Massachusetts papers please copy.
Alley, John B., of Massachusetts, died of C. M. (not cholera morbus—was discovered with the disease too late for the physician), aged about a century.

Our this aged wreck left mankind never daily; Fraud knocked down every ampuin in this Alley.

This is nobody's funeral.
Allison, Wm. B., of Iowa, died of C. M. (an over-dose of dividends hastened his departure), aged 50 years.

Long dead to us, dear Allison
The Hoax thou couldst not rally;
If so soon dead, why wert begun,
Thou fragrant son of Alley?

Remains will be embalmed.
Bingham, John A., of Ohio, died of C. M. (supposed to have caught the fatal infection from Dawes), aged 62 years.

Moan for him, welkin, he'll wake you no more
With shouts against theft, Bickney, Bingham.
The death bells shall boom how he garnered his store.

And gentle Ben Butler will ring 'em.
Announcement of funeral hereafter.
Ohio papers please copy.

Brooks, Jim, of New York, died of C. M. (protesting to the last that he was well in health, no remedies were administered), aged 62.

He chattered, chattered as he went
To join the great Salt River;
Hoax might forest, a Hoax resident,
But he'd deny forever.

Many well-filled bottles, his way he picked,
With water, "Credits," ever
McComb might "dam," McComb convict,
Jim Brooks denied forever.

His funeral will have no political significance.
Colfax, Smiler, of Indiana, died of C. M. (the agonies of this poor victim were intense; to the last he insisted that it was something else besides Credit Moblier), aged 42.

A beautiful smile came in our midst,
Too lively and fair to remain;
They stretched him on racks till the soul of Colfax
Flapped up into Heaven again.

May the fate of poor Schuyler warn men of a smile,
Who dividends gets on the brain!
Dawes, Henry L., of Massachusetts, died of C. M. (he had the reputation of having a powerful constitution, but it was evidently a delusion), aged 57.

Retrencher! Leader! Thou hast left us;
Plymouth Rock thy loss will tell;
For a postage-mess landed us
Old Honesty is unemployed.

Funeral strictly private. No wake.
Garfield, James A., of Ohio, died of C. M. (struggled hard against the dreadful epidemic, but it was no use. He cavied in unexpectedly), aged 42.

Here rest his head upon its lap of earth
A youth to fortune and misfortune unknown;
Moblier frowned upon his humble birth,
And Hoax Ames henceforth marked him for his own.

Will be buried at Congressional Cemetery, Washington, D. C. No cards.
Kelley, William D., of Pennsylvania, died of C. M. (too much iron in his blood, and too little protection of himself made him an easy victim to the fell destroyer), aged 60.

Weep not "pig iron," public dear,
He is not dead, tho' sleeping here;
His thunder's hushed, his eye is dim,
Moblier put a head on him.

His remains will be "protected" in a metallic casket. A one-hour funeral announced hereafter.

Patterson, James W., of New Hampshire, died of C. M. (his sufferings drew tears from his friends; he persisted to the end in supposing it was a different complaint), aged 50 years.

Peaceful be Uriah's slumber,
Heep-ed he is in burial low;
Thirty shares his coffin lumber,
How it is yourself you know.

Mourning by Senators for thirty days.
A granite sarcophagus will enclose the mummy.
Seofield, Glenn W., of Pennsylvania, died of C. M. (passed off quietly), aged 63.

Hoax Ames, the Ancient Mariner,
Stood Sway Scotland land,
He held him with his glittering eye
And with his skiny hand
Then Seofield did a hellish thing
And it did work him wo.


His ten shares clipped him on the wing
And laid the quaker low.
Pennsylvania papers please copy.
Funeral at an early day. Music by the band; "Down in a coal mine."

Wilson, James F., of Iowa, died of C. M. (astonished everybody, he had hitherto enjoyed such excellent health), aged 46.

Tears, idle tears! he knew not what they meant,
But counted them three dollars for a share;
They blotted out a life we thought well spent—
All was sweetened, but a share?

Rev. Dr. Newman will conduct the services and preach the panegyric from his campaign notes. Even list entirely

NOYES'
BILIOUS BITTERS



TRADE MARK.

CARBOLIC CREAM.

If you are suffering with Dyspepsia, use Noyes' Bileous Bitters.

For Burns and Sores, use Carbolic Cream.

If you are suffering with Constipation, and all its attendant evils, use Noyes' Bileous Bitters.

For Wounds, Bruises and Cuts, use Carbolic Cream.

If you are suffering from loss of appetite, use Noyes' Bileous Bitters.

For Rashes, Itch and Tetter, use Carbolic Cream.

If you are suffering with a torpid or inactive Liver, use Noyes' Bileous Bitters.

For Scaled Head, Chapped Hands, and Chilblains, use Carbolic Cream.

If you are suffering with Headache, use Noyes' Bileous Bitters.

For Salt Rheum and Abscesses, use Carbolic Cream.

If you are suffering from Drowsiness after eating, use Noyes' Bileous Bitters.

For Obstinate Ulcers and Ringworm, use Carbolic Cream.

If you are suffering from Heart Burn, use Noyes' Bileous Bitters.

For Pimples and Eczema, use Carbolic Cream.

If you are suffering from any disease arising from a morbid condition of the Liver, use Noyes' Bileous Bitters.

For all Skin Diseases, use Carbolic Cream.

These are not *quack* preparations, but are purely scientific combination, prepared with the greatest care and from the

Purest and Choicest Materials.

They are recognized by Physicians as affording the surest and quickest means of accomplishing what they are intended to do. It is a very significant fact, and furnishes the very highest recommendation, that during the past year over one hundred gallons of Noyes' Bileous Bitters have been sold in Physicians' prescriptions alone, and during the same period more than *two thousand bottles* have been dispensed at Retail from *Mr. Noyes' Laboratory*, besides large quantities that have been sent abroad. The

although having been started more recently, is already enjoying the most flattering prospects—orders from Physicians and the Trade, far exceeding the most sanguine expectations.

32 The Bitters are put up in Large Bottles, and sold at 25 Cents per Bottle.
32 The Carbolic Cream, at 25 Cents per Box.

Manufactured and sold Wholesale and Retail by

P. J. Noyes,
DRUGGIST AND PHARMACIST,

Main St., - - Lancaster, N. H.

Also sold by all Dealers in Medicine.

NEW GOODS!

JUST RECEIVED AT

Kent & Criswold's,

FOR THE

Fall and Winter Trade.

The Largest Stock of

Ladies' Dress Goods & Trimmings,

ever offered by us.

A large stock of

Ladies' Furs, and Fur Robes.

SHAWLS, CLOAKINGS &c

A full line of